

# Avoid Break, Lernburg Advises Berlin

## DUBLIN REBEL BANDS YIELD TO SOLDIERS

### Unconditional Surrender Is Order of 'Provisional President.'

## 707 SINN FEINERS ARE PRISONERS

### Situation Still Dangerous—Troops Dispatched to Enniscorthy.

Kingstown, Ireland, April 30.—The main body of the Sinn Fein rebels in Dublin surrendered during the course of the day.

There was, however, considerable fighting throughout Sunday in Dublin and the suburbs. It was especially severe at Balls Bridge, outside Dublin.

The rebels in the College of Surgeons surrendered this morning.

The proclamation issued by "Provisional President" Pearce, advising the surrender of all the rebels, follows:

"In order to prevent the further slaughter of unarmed people, and in the hope of saving the lives of our followers, who are surrounded and hopelessly outnumbered, the members of the provisional government at headquarters have agreed to unconditional surrender, and the commanders of all the units of the republican forces will order their followers to lay down their arms.

(Signed) PEARCE."

Although the principal leaders of the rebel movement have laid down their arms and advised their followers to acquiesce in an unconditional surrender, there is no doubt that there will still be great difficulty in restoring peace in Dublin and the surrounding districts, for numerous small bands of rebels evidently either have not received the leaders' orders, or doubt the authenticity of the orders, and have, at any rate, determined to continue guerrilla warfare.

**Small Bands Still at Large.**

Dublin is filled with small bands located in stanch houses and other buildings, who have always been able to escape by subterranean passages as soon as the attack of the soldiers has proved too strong, and who then reappear in the city, and who then reappear in the city, and who then reappear in the city.

That the situation in Dublin was still regarded as dangerous Sunday morning, despite the surrender of a majority of the rebels, was indicated by the fact that few persons were permitted to penetrate into the city through the rigid military cordon which surrounds it. A number of police officers from Kingstown, who went to Dublin in their uniforms, hoping to be able to give some assistance, were turned back by the guards.

Nobody is allowed to enter Dublin without written permission from the highest authority, and then only at his own risk. Moreover, the people are warned that this risk is considerable, as stray bullets are likely to meet the visitor in some unexpected quarters.

The food situation in Dublin is precarious. Thirty-four free food depots were opened Sunday, stocked for the most part with food, commandeered from various places by the military. The food is being doled out in tiny portions after a rigid examination into the necessities of the applicant.

Food also is very short in Kingstown and many of the necessities of life cannot be obtained at any price.

London, April 30.—The backbone of the revolt in Dublin has been broken, and the rebel leaders there have sent messengers to various counties ordering the rebels to surrender, according to an official statement issued to-night.

In Dublin the rebels are reported to be surrendering freely, and already 707 prisoners have been taken, among them the Countess Markievicz, a noted agitator. As late as Saturday night more incendiary fires were set in Sackville Street, which had already been badly damaged from the Liffey Bridge to Henry Street.

Cavalry, infantry and artillery have been sent to Enniscorthy, where the rebels are still in control. A trace exists, however, while the rebel leader is on his way to Dublin to ascertain the truth of the report that the Dublin leaders have ordered a surrender.

**Trace Extended to Rebels.**

The official press bureau statement, issued to-night, is as follows:

"The general officer commanding in chief of the Irish command has reported the situation in Dublin much more satisfactory. Throughout the country there was still much more to be done."

## COUNTESS MARKIEVICZ, IRISH JOAN, CAPTURED BY BRITISH TROOPS

Dublin, April 30.—The Countess of Markievicz has been taken prisoner by the military. The countess was a prominent figure in the street strike riots in 1913, led by James Larkin. For years she has been an ardent militant Socialist and Sinn Feiner.

Early in the year the home of the countess was raided by the police, under the Defence of the Realm act, and a printing press and type, with which, it was alleged, pro-German literature was being printed, were seized. Some reports had it that arms also had been found, and that letters seized during the raid led to the discovery of an arsenal of the Sinn Feiners.

The countess is a sister of Sir Josslyn Booth, a land owner of Salford, Manchester. Her husband is a Polish artist. Dispatches last week said that at the outbreak of the Sinn Feiners the countess, dressed in a volunteer uniform, was a prominent figure among the rebel element. According to an Irishman who arrived in London, and who witnessed the disturbances of the first two days, in the effort to capture Dublin Castle the countess shot and killed a guard in front of the castle.

## Irish Republic Launched with All Frills Complete

### Rebels Had Full Cabinet, Coined Money, Issued Paper Printing Bulletins of Fighting—Dublin Life Again Regaining Normal.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.  
(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Dublin, April 29 (delayed).—The Sinn Feiners had all the frills of a regular government, issuing passports, printing a newspaper and turning out coinage. It is stated that help came from Germany.

One of the Feiners not mentioned in yesterday's dispatch is J. T. Clark, an old Fenian, who had a tobacco store here. His place was a favorite rendezvous for the rebels. It was under suspicion for a long time, but there never was evidence enough to satisfy the authorities. James Connolly, one of the rebel leaders, issued passports to any applicant and gave seven to friends at the Catholic Club on Monday night. They wanted to go to London. Applicants decided soon that they were more useful as souvenirs than as permits to enter the troops' lines.

The republic's newspaper was called "The Latest War News." It was really a pretentious affair, even carrying the final bulletins of the fighting. The result of the race meeting on Monday at Fairyhouse was carried. Every member of the republic's cabinet had made a statement or given an interview, showing that he realized the value of publicity.

**Revolt Carefully Planned.**

By far the cleverest work of the Sinn Feiners was the development of their plan of campaign. Though the snipers appear over a wide area, in the majority of cases they did not use their own homes, but the houses of loyal subjects who were driven out on the first day of the rebellion. A careful canvass must have been made of the whole city and certain houses, stores and buildings selected for seizure as advantageous points.

If the rebels had elected to meet the troops in an open fight at Phoenix Park they unquestionably would have been doomed immediately. By using underground passages, looting provisions and developing a system of espionage in disguise, they are able to prolong the struggle much beyond the time one would expect from their numbers and the odds against them.

Even now machine guns and rifles are at work all around. Heavy firing has been infrequent to-day, and signs all point to the fast approaching end of actual fighting.

Then comes the grim period when the prisoners must be dealt with, repairs made and business resumed. How long martial law will prevail none can say now.

**Used Home-Made Munitions.**

I have a Sinn Fein bullet, a home-made affair, which flattened out against the wall a few feet above my head. They manufacture a lot of their ammunition, as among them are many clever mechanics.

A rifle bomb, slightly smaller than a milk can, filled with shrapnel, is used extensively by them. They also had hand grenades of their own manufacture, and several machine guns, but most of their rifles were below the standard of the men they were resisting. Even shotguns were in the hands of some rebels. I have said their marksmanship was poor, but exceptions must be made.

Two Tommies had planted machine guns near our hotel. They just started in barking when one toppled over; a moment later the other pitched forward. Neither was killed, but both were seriously wounded from an angle. There was only one place where shots could have come from. They opened fire, and an hot through the head and arm. Beside him lay a British gun, stolen, undoubtedly.

A top motor lorry with a party of reporters, I suppose, was passing from the hotel to the Vice-regal Lodge, the residence of Lord Wimborne, in Phoenix Park, four miles away. We passed through a place where lively fighting was going on. Street after street was barricaded with boxes, wagons and bags, behind which the soldiers squatted prepared for an attack.

**Red Cross Flags Win Respect.**

Hanging from every window of two hospitals which we passed were large Red Cross flags, which the Sinn Feiners respected. Along some streets not a single person except soldiers could be seen.

As our heavy motor bumped over the cobblestones to see what was happening. Since Monday traffic in these streets has been so light a motor was almost a curiosity.

Many houses showed the signs of being looted.

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## T. R. PLEASED AT RECEPTION CHICAGO GAVE TO OBREGON

### He Starts Home Confident West Wants Preparedness.

### JUST "BULLY!" IS HIS VERDICT ON BANDIT CHASE

### New York Fooled, Roosevelt Declares, in Thinking West Apathetic.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Chicago, April 30.—This isn't such a hostile country after all. With all its hyphens and all its doubt about the need of preparedness as spoken darkly of in the East, the Middle West is ready to join Theodore Roosevelt on the firing line.

Colonel Roosevelt started back for New York this evening, a much happier and more confident man than he was on his arrival yesterday morning. Then he almost believed the stories which have been circulated so freely in the East that the Middle West is too far removed from the sea-board and threat of invasion to be really interested in the project of arming the nation, and that the hyphenates hold such power that a fighting proponent of the Colonel's type might as well stay beyond its borders.

Now the Colonel knows better. He knows, because he still is hearing the cheers which greeted his talk before the Illinois Bar Association last night, that the Middle West has some encouraging ideas about preparedness. And something else—perhaps it was his interview this morning with Father Vattman, who used to be an army chaplain and now is leading a simple but not altogether unobscuring life in Wilmette—lessened his worry about the hyphens.

**Proved by Actions and Words.**

There are two authorities on which to rely for all this. The first the Colonel's actions and the second the Colonel's words.

In the first place, there was to have been a six-day statement given out for publication to-day, the Colonel not being entirely unaware of the fact that newspapers are usually generous with space and position on Monday mornings. The statement was to have been an amplification of the Trinidad cable, set forth, or shot forth, in a style likely to shock a lackadaisical Middle West into an outburst of patriotism. It was to be strong medicine, without sugar coating.

So sure had the Colonel been that his reception would not be overwarm that he had prepared the "morning after" statement before starting West. He was here his secretary, John McGrath, told New York newspaper men who accompanied the party that it would be forthcoming.

But after getting that rousing welcome from the lawyers of the Bar Association and receiving the cheers of the "We want Teddy" crowds in the streets the Colonel did some rapid thinking. He decided, as McGrath later said, that he did not want to spoil the effect.

**Colonel Is Jubilant.**

"The Colonel is jubilant over the way his speech took and the way the newspapers handled it," said McGrath. "He doesn't want to throw in any personal note now. He wants the good feeling to go on, for he thinks more of preparedness and the country's welfare than anything else."

"This speech, the Colonel thinks, will accomplish something. He won't do anything, therefore, that might give rise to prejudice."

And then, afterward, the Colonel gave his own say, with one of his favorite descriptive words—"bully"—ever cropping up.

"I can't tell you how this visit pleases me," the Colonel said. "It has been bully. Everything is all right again. Chicago is all right—bully."

"Think of what happened last night at the banquet! Wasn't it great! I wonder if you've ever seen such an audience? Remember how they were lifted out of their chairs by the mere mention of that universal service proposal? I can tell you it delighted me clear down to the bottom of my boots. They were bully folks."

"And let me say that they've been fooling me down in New York. They told me the entire Middle West was"

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## AMERICA SINCERE, DERNBURG DECLARES

"The Sussex was torpedoed contrary to assurances given by the German government, and the proof adduced at least admits the possibility that the American claims that Germany is responsible may be well grounded, although the representations to America show that it may have been due to a mistake by the commander rather than to bad intent."

"The point to-day is that America is convinced of the justice of her demands. That nation has been seized with an explosive sentiment only paralleled by her feeling prior to the Spanish War."

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg.

## 200,000 IN BIG MAY DAY PARADE

### Tremendous Labor Demonstration Will Converge on Union Sq.

To-day, May Day, will usher in strikes, lockouts, wage conferences, a huge parade and a monster mass meeting, the latter at Union Square at 4 this afternoon. More than 200,000 persons will take part in what labor leaders declare will be "the most tremendous May Day labor demonstration ever held in any city in the world," wherein there will be scant room for the gayly decorated May pole and garlands of blooms. Speeches and an undercurrent of bitter hatred toward employers may culminate in an outbreak of violence. To guard against this Police Commissioner Woods has detailed squads of uniformed and plain clothes men to mingle with the strikers at Union Square and to guard the districts to be paraded.

No May Day in years has witnessed so many evidences of industrial unrest as to-day will offer. In Pittsburgh 14,000 Westinghouse employees are on strike, and a strike of 400,000 railroad employees throughout the country is threatened, if demands are not met. Only one bit of real May sunshine has penetrated the April showers of discontent, and that is comprised in the agreement reached by the coal operators and miners early yesterday morning, forestalling a strike of 175,000 miners in the anthracite coal fields. In New York alone 60,000 cloakmakers are locked out.

To-day the cloakmakers will hold the parade, followed, if union phyllophages hold true, by 40,000 shirtwaist makers, 20,000 striking painters, 20,000 carpenters, 15,000 bakers, 1,500 cement workers and 1,200 seltzer workers. The parades will form in different parts of the city and march to Union Square for the mass meeting, at the conclusion of which the locked out cloakmakers, leaders say, will declare themselves on strike. There will be several open air meetings during the day, and at Cooper Union the Joint Board of Millinery and Ladies' Straw Hat Workers' unions, No. 24 and 42, have arranged a celebration, with speakers.

After a meeting of officers of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union yesterday afternoon, at 32 Union Square, one of the officers stated that the strike was expected to last until September 1. To fight the manufacturers who locked the doors in 400 shops a fund of \$500,000 is being raised, although officials assert more will be needed if the strike is a protracted one. Each member of the eleven locals of the union has been assessed \$2.

Yesterday afternoon 40,000 metal workers congregated in different halls and voted to enforce a general eight-hour day. The demand of marine engineers, cooks and stewards on coast steamers and harbor boats will be met, it is expected, averting a strike from that quarter and preventing the tying up of 700 boats.

Official arrangements for to-day's celebration were given out by Assemblyman Abraham I. Shipkoff, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, who is authority for the announcement that 20,000 painters will strike to-day for \$5 a day. International officials of the Brotherhood of Painters and Paper Hangers of America will have charge of the strike.

**Year of Big Victories for Organized Labor**

Washington, April 30.—Organized labor received more in the year ending May 1 in increased wages, shortening of hours and legislation than ever before in its history, according to officials of the American Federation of Labor. Wage advances were general the country over in virtually every line of industry and laws benefiting labor were put on the statute books of every state in the Union except five.

Wage increases were greatest in the metal trades, many of which were stimulated by war orders. Cotton manufacturing was the only main industry which did not grant substantial increases. The metal trades, too, had the greatest number of strikes during the year, though many plants increased the pay of their men and cut working hours voluntarily.

One benefit brought by the industrial revival was the effect on unemployment, which has disappeared within the last year. Iron and steel mills have on their payrolls now 36 per cent more men than were employed a year ago.

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## MUST CONSIDER EFFECT OF NEW FOE, GERMANY TOLD

### Concessions Can Be Made Without Forfeiting Self-Respect, Asserts Kaiser's Ex-Spokesman.

### SENTIMENT HERE LIKE THAT BEFORE WAR OF '98, HE SAYS

### Attention Called to Support of Wilson by All Parties—Sussex Torpedoing Without Warning Is Cited.

Berlin, April 30.—"Germany's course must not be dictated by temporary tactical advantages, but rather by the exigencies of the entire situation, military and naval," declares Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Secretary for the Colonies, in a leader in the "Tageblatt," entitled "Germany and America."

Dr. Dernburg's editorial is distinctly friendly, conciliatory and hopeful. He concludes:

"It is to be hoped that an understanding will be reached which will conserve our national dignity and whereby we retain our relations with the United States without lessening the force of our activity."

Dr. Dernburg declares that in making the decision Germany must take into consideration her relations with all neutrals, the effect of the entrance of a new and powerful enemy, the conditions respecting food and raw material in Germany and the possibility of attaining peace.

**BRIDEROOM IS SHOT AS HIS WEDDING ENDS**

Assailant Wounded in Pistol Duel in East Side Hallway.

Guests at the wedding of Michael Fantocci and Marie Costello were grouped about the bridegroom congratulating him last night when a stranger appeared at the door of his flat, at 336 East Fortieth Street, and announced that a friend wanted to speak to him in the hallway.

Fantocci stepped into the hall, recognized his visitor and immediately drew his revolver. The stranger whipped one out at the same time and both fired. Two shots were fired by each man, all striking their mark. Fantocci staggered back into his flat and died in the arms of his bride. The stranger, probably fatally injured by a bullet in the abdomen, was rescued from the infuriated friends of Fantocci by a patrolman and taken to Bellevue.

At the hospital the injured man gave the name of Joseph Matzarreh, but was unable to tell the cause of the quarrel. It was believed that he was a rejected suitor for the hand of Miss Costello, but this could not be verified.

**GIRL LEAPS TO DEATH CHASING PROSPERITY**

"America No Place for Jewess," Her Last Words.

Strikes, lockouts and other difficulties incident to the earning of a living in New York were unknown to Bertha Weinstein when she came to America from Russia to find freedom and prosperity.

But, somehow, the girl never seemed to catch up with the wave of prosperity that was always expected to come early in the next cloak season.

Yesterday afternoon she visited a motion picture theatre near her home, at 335 East 148th Street, where she saw the filmed romance of a working girl, who found wealth, happiness and love at the end of her troubles.

"It isn't so," she said to her brother-in-law, Max Kaufman, when she returned. "America is no place for a Jewish girl."

A few minutes later her relatives heard a crash. The lifeless body of the girl was found in the cement covered court. She had leaped six stories.

**UP GO SEVEN PERSONS; DOWN COME 3 RECORDS**

McCauley Breaks Aviation Marks at Newport News.

Newport News, Va., April 30.—Theodore McCauley broke three world's aviation records and set a new American mark with six passengers in a big flying boat at the Atlantic Coast aeronautical station here to-day. Carrying six passengers, he surpassed marks set by Giraix, of France, April 22, 1914.

He remained in the air one hour, ten minutes, five and two-fifths seconds, against one hour, two minutes, twenty-five and three-fifths seconds by Giraix; travelled eighty-eight miles, against sixty-eight by Giraix, and covered 100 kilometers in fifty minutes and ten seconds, against fifty-six minutes and forty-four seconds by Giraix. He set an American altitude record for six passengers and pilot by ascending 350 feet.

Victor Carlstrom, with one passenger, in an aeroplane ascended 16,500 feet, exceeding by 2,000 feet the record made by Steve M. Gordon on April 10.

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## A Disintegrating City

How a city crumbles away—a little to-day, a little to-morrow, a little the next day—under the relentless shell fire of the enemy, is told by Frank H. Simonds in next Sunday's Tribune.

If you read, yesterday, "My Trip to Verdun" we need say nothing. If you failed to get this remarkable piece of descriptive writing, a piece that will stand out in after years as one of the war's literary masterpieces, we can say nothing. But by all means get next Sunday's Tribune.

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